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Western Kentucky State Teachers College.

The farmers' chautauqua and the greater county...

Bowling Green, Ky.

[1913]

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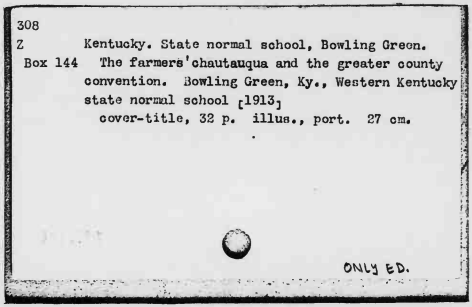
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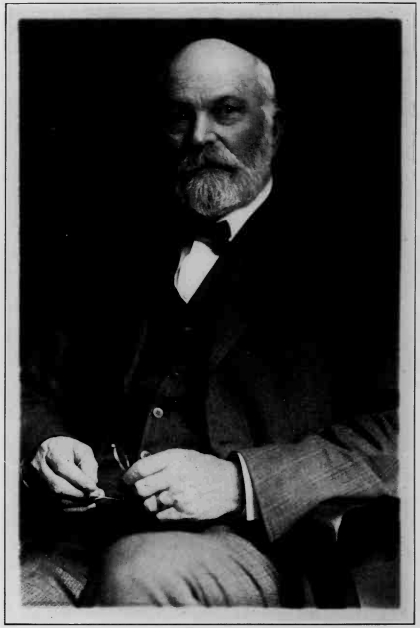
THE
Farmers' Chautauqua
AND
The Greater County Convention

Issued by the
Western Kentucky State Normal School
Bowling Green, Ky.



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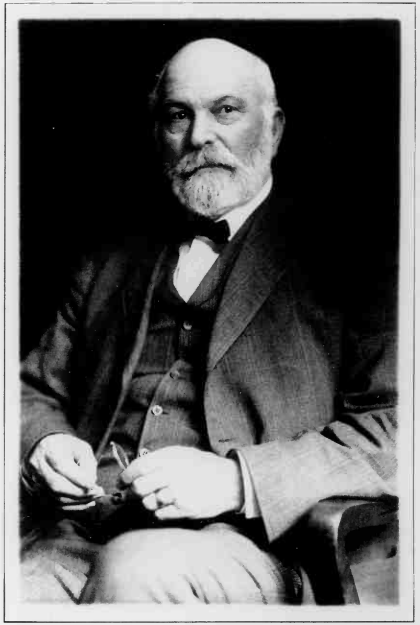

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The Greater County Convention

Introductory.—The interest in the Farmers' Chautauqua, which was originated, organized and inaugurated in Warren County, Kentucky, last Summer, is growing in every section of the country. The movement is regarded as a new idea, and is receiving favorable and extensive commendation through the press of the country. Many of the leading magazines are giving extensive publicity to this movement for rural uplift, and are recommending it to other communities. Steps are being taken in other states to hold Farmers' Chautauquas in many counties. A large number of counties in Kentucky are making their arrangements to hold Chautauquas during the approaching Summer. This pamphlet is published with a view to giving information concerning the Farmers' Chautauqua idea, and to be used as a suggestive guide to those communities which contemplate holding Chautauquas.

The tent in which the First Chautauqua was held.

General Statement.—Four Chautauquas, beginning on Sunday morning and closing Wednesday evening, five one day Chautauquas, and a greater Warren County Convention, were held in Warren County. All of the Chautauquas were held in the center of rural communities from eight to fifteen miles from any city, and the greater Warren County Convention was held on Normal Heights in the city of Bowling Green. The Chautauquas were carried to the doors of the people of the rural communities. The movement was non-political and non-sectarian. It was inaugurated for no other purpose except to create the atmosphere of good citizenship, and to improve the moral, intellectual and industrial life of

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Overlooking the Greater Warren County Convention was the United States flag, waving from its commanding position 150 feet in the air, the emblem of those principles of democracy and fellowship which were so much in evidence during the activity of the day.

the people. It was, in one sense, a Farmers' School where all of the people—the old and the young, the boys and the girls—attended and studied the problems of the community and participated in the programs. It was announced and emphasized that there would be no public dinners, but all were urged to bring their individual lunches or their family dinners with them, and spend the entire day at the Chautauqua grounds. This method relieved the community of the abuses and hardships that frequently characterize public dinners, and gave the women a chance to be present at all of the meetings and study questions concerning their welfare.

Local Committees.—Nothing is more important for the success of the Chautauqua than the selection and the work of good local committees. A committee of men and a committee of women, composed of the citizens who lived in the community where each Chautauqua was held, were appointed to take charge of the local affairs and to work out the details. These committees took an active leadership in organizing the community, in creating public interest, and in assuming the responsibility for discipline and the management

Viewing a demonstration of a sanitary privy built on the grounds by the State Board of Health.

of the grounds. They presented the Chautauqua proposition to the people and aroused a local interest. These committees were freely consulted by the Chautauqua manager in the work of making up the programs and in selecting the different subjects to be discussed, and by the local people who were to participate in the discussions. There is a distinct piece of work for each of the committees to do.

The Chautauqua Manager.—The Chautauqua will not succeed unless there is at the head of it, a strong man who has had experience in the handling of public programs, and has a keen insight into human nature. He should be sympathetic, tactful, resourceful and have a knowledge of the needs of the people where he works. He should preside or designate certain persons to preside at all of the programs. He should take the leadership in making up the program, and in developing the organization. He should be a good speaker with power to stimulate faith in the work and to create enthusiasm among the people.

The Purpose.—The community becomes a vitalized, growing, working organism largely through the spontaneous life of the people, and this spontaneous life depends largely upon

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The Purpose.—The community becomes a vitalized, growing, working organism largely through the spontaneous life of the people, and this spontaneous life depends largely upon

universal progress and a square deal for every citizen. We may look the world over for an easy way to build up a great community to find, in the end, that it exists in the life of the people composing the community. A great community is one that grows. It grows because it has the contagion of good citizenship; because it is itself a great lesson in progressive life; because its citizens, its public sentiment, its ideal, its patriotism, are aggressive, moral and just. It grows because it is a living, growing organism, nourished by a spiritual atmosphere, a spiritual soil, a spiritual sunshine and a spiritual shower. It grows for the same reason that the tree which is planted by the Rivers of Water grows. The Farmers' Chautauqua movement recognizes the necessity for a community spirit, and seeks to give every human being a chance to live and to grow. It believes that most of our troubles are inherent in the individual, and that the masses will solve their own problems and establish social and industrial efficiency, when they experience self-discovery, feel the sense of personal responsibility, and realize their inexhaustible, spiritual and material opportunities. It believes that the people do not need money so much as "vision, moral and

Between programs. Groups of interested farmers discussing new ideas and ideals presented during the Chautauqua session.

intellectual stimulation" and direction, not only concerning things spiritual, but things material, and that the development of the community depends more upon the possession of information and constructive ideals and an appreciation of our opportunities, than upon the possession of dollars; more upon an improved moral, and intellectual effort, than upon an improved physical effort; more upon a day's work that is vitalized by intellectual, spiritual and physical change and relaxation, than upon physical drudgery—a dead day's work where only the hand and body are brought into action by the worker.

The Program.—The programs of the Chautauqua were built upon the needs of the community. The local committees were asked to assist in selecting the subjects and the local speakers. It was frequently announced before the assembly, that the entire community was on the program, and all were urged to participate in the round-table discussions. These round-table discussions caused every person present to feel that he was on the program. They created the spirit of unity among the people, and prompted them to ask questions and to participate in the discussions. They stimulated a study of those problems that the people

were interested in, and lead to conclusions that enabled them to improve their efforts. It frequently happened that an expert, representing some department of rural uplift, would speak for twenty or thirty minutes, and then would be kept busy for more than an hour, answering questions that were asked by the people of the community. In addition to regular addresses, delivered by these experts, they usually led the round-table discussions, with short talks, and then called on everybody to ask questions and to participate in the discussions. Each daily session was opened with devotional exercises. The program covered practically all of the matters connected with the development of country life. The religious life of the community, household economy, education and the consolidation of small country schools, practical agriculture, corn culture, hog cholera, alfalfa, dairying, silos, the poultry

Preparing the barbecued meat to feed the "Five Thousand" at the Greater Warren County Convention.

business, live stock raising, fruit growing, methods of crop cultivation, soil improvement and conservation, sanitary water supply, beautifying country homes, good roads and road building, rural hygiene and sanitary science, markets for farm products, farmers' co-operative unions, parcel posts, and many other subjects were discussed.

Demonstration Work.—One of the very practical phases of the Chautauqua programs was the demonstration work, which objectified many of the ideas presented and discussed by the lecturers and local citizens at the regular sessions. Concrete facts demonstrated to the eye are absorbed by the average individual much more readily than ideas put in the form of words only. It is because of this fact that the demonstration work is so necessary a part of the Chautauqua activities. A certain portion of each day was set apart for this work, which, because of the variety and change of activity it afforded, proved a pleasant as well as profitable relaxation in the day's program. At one time, for example, a Babcock milk tester was used to test for butter-fat the milk of a cow that was brought to the grounds for this purpose; at another time, a Domestic-Science expert demonstrated the best meth-

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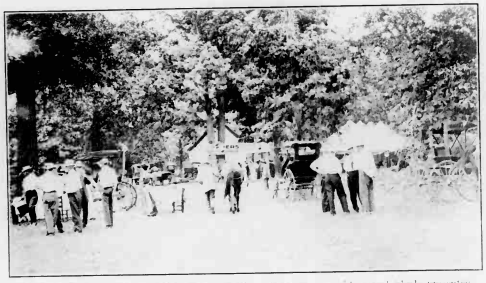

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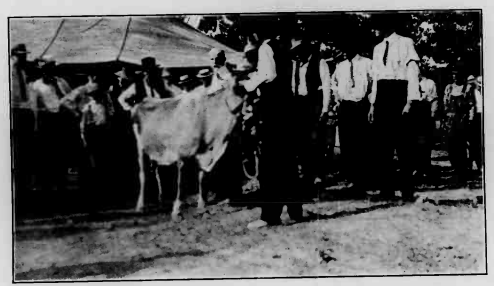
od of cooking tough steak tender. The various lines of demonstration work that were or may with profit be given a place on the Chautauqua program are such as the following:

1. Matters affecting the Home:
   a. Bread baking.
   b. Canning fruit, vegetables, etc.
   c. Cooking various kinds of meat.
   d. The proper care of milk and butter.
   e. Modern home conveniences.
   f. Proper use of disinfectants, antiseptics, deodorizers.
   g. Proper care of sick and prevention of the spread of contagious diseases.
   h. Sewing, garment making, cutting, mending, etc.
2. Matters connected with Farm Activity:
   a. Testing seed corn.
   b. Testing soil for lime, etc.
   c. Spraying fruit and protection of fruit trees.
   d. Inoculation of hogs for cholera.
   e. Testing milk for butter-fat.
   f. Animal judging: how to know a good horse, cow, hog, etc.
   g. Ideal poultry house.
   h. Proper methods of plowing for various crops and under various conditions (on a neighboring farm).
   i. Pruning, grafting, etc. in horticulture.
3. Good Roads:
   a. Demonstration of the King split-log drag on nearby roads.

Many other opportunities for demonstration work will be suggested by local conditions. The above examples are suggestive rather than exhaustive.

Three or four small tents could be used to good advantage for demonstration purposes.

Exhibits.—Exhibits of the products of the farm and of the home should be encouraged. Samples of the best corn, fruit and other things may be exhibited to a fine advantage. Several fine displays of corn, fruit, poultry, etc., were made during the session of the Warren County Chautauquas. These exhibits may be used by the owners in telling the people about the methods employed in securing the results. Exhibits from the home and kitchen may also be made.



Lecturer demonstrating how to judge a good cow.

Stereopticon Lectures.—The stereopticon was extensively used during the Chautauquas. Many graphic views, showing the condition that existed in different departments of life, were thrown upon the canvas. There is no other one thing that is more instructive or that is calculated to interest the people more, than a good stereopticon lecture. The people universally appreciate this form of instruction and are always benefited by it. The moving picture machine is now so perfected that it can be used in the rural sections. It would be a splendid idea, whenever practical, to make use of this machine in presenting views of the work that has been accomplished in rural uplift.

Condensed Suggestions Concerning the Program.—Nothing will do more in developing a unity of spirit and a community interest than to intersperse the program with special features. This can be done without interfering with the regular program or with the more serious work of the Chautauqua. Thirty minutes used daily in entertaining the people will have a splendid effect. Local talent should be secured for this purpose whenever available. We give below a few suggestions that may be valuable:

1. Readings and Interpretations of Literature—humorous and otherwise.
2. Chorus Work by Local Choirs Combined.
3. Vocal Music—solos, quartette, etc.
4. Piano Selections, Violin Solos, Music by Local Band, etc. *1.
5. Victrola for the Noon Hour or at other times.

Two of the forty-gallon kettles in which the burgoo was prepared for the immense throng at the Greater Warren County Convention.

*1. The Bowling Green Brass Band contributed a concert of thirty minutes at the closing program at each one of the four Warren County Chautauquas.

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6. Contests:
   a. Plowing for Adults.
   b. Saddling and Harnessing Horse for Boys.
   c. Sewing and Cooking for Women and Girls.
   d. "Old Fiddlers' Contest" *2.
   e. Declamation, one for Boys and one for Girls.
   f. Old-fashioned Spelling Bee for Adults.
   g. Sleight-of-hand Performance by Local Talent. *3.
7. Programs by Children of the Public Schools, where schools are in session:
   a. Debate on some Vital Rural Topic by two of the oldest boys.
   b. Quotations from Literature.

Interested group listening to a talk on Disease Prevention by a representative of the State Board of Health.

   c. The Reading of Several Original Essays on Vital Rural School Subjects prepared by children in their language work.
   d. A School Play prepared by the language class.
   e. Spelling Match.
8. Athletics:
   a. Baseball.
   b. Foot races.
   c. Games of various kinds.

Advertising the Chautauqua.—The success of the Chautauqua depends upon the mental attitude of the people toward the movement. It is necessary to create an interest in the undertaking and to get the people to believe in its success before the work begins. The Chautauqua must be given extensive publicity from two to three weeks prior to the opening. This can be accomplished through the local committees, the local and state newspapers, announcements at the churches and the schools, the use of the telephones, circularizing the county, and in other ways. Nothing is more effective than for the members of the local committees and the Chautauqua Manager or someone appointed by him, to call up all of the people who have 'phones, and who live in the community where the Chautauqua is to be held, and ask them to be present at the meeting and to influence others to attend. When the community assumes the responsibility for the success of the Chautauqua and takes a pride in its work, there will be no trouble about getting the people to attend and about having an active interest manifested at every program. It is also necessary to get the people of the cities and towns, which are located in the county, interested, and to understand that any movement that builds up the rural sections, will build up the cities. A poster, similar to the one published in this pamphlet, announcing the dates of the four Chautauquas, should be published and mailed to every citizen in the county. The envelope containing the poster should be sealed. The local newspapers should be kept full of Chautauqua news for two weeks prior to the opening of the Chautauqua. Many other methods may be employed in advertising this movement for rural uplift.

*2. Great interest was aroused by an "Old Fiddlers' Contest" in one of the Warren County Chautauquas.

*3. One of the most interesting features of the Warren County Chautauquas was a sleight-of-hand performance by a local citizen.

Seeing is believing. Health experts of the State Board of Health showing under the microscope the hook worm and how the fly carries the germs of typhoid fever.

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Seeing is believing. Health experts of the State Board of Health showing under the microscope the hook worm and how the fly carries the germs of typhoid fever.

FARMERS' CHAUTAUQUA

THE FARMERS' CHAUTAUQUAS WILL OPEN AS FOLLOWS:

The first Farmers' Chautauqua will open at Mt. Pleasant School House near Plano, Sunday, July 13th at 10 a. m., and will close Wednesday evening, July 16th.

The second Farmers' Chautauqua will open at Browning School House, three miles west of Rockfield on the Procter mill road, Sunday, July 20th at 10 a. m., and will close Wednesday evening, July 23d.

The third Farmers' Chautauqua will open at Kirby's Grove, located one and one-half miles south of Smith's Grove, Sunday, July 27th, and will close on Wednesday evening, July 30th.

The fourth Farmers' Chautauqua will open at Taylor's Branch, one mile of Richardsville, Sunday, August 3d, and will close Wednesday evening, August 6th.

A GREAT PROGRAM OF

LECTURE AND DEMONSTRATION WORK

HAS BEEN ARRANGED

PROGRAM

An instructive program has been arranged. Noted men from other states and leading citizens of Kentucky and Bowling Green and Warren County will participate in the program.

Lecture and demonstration work will characterize each day's work. Round table discussions will occupy more than one-third of the entire time of the program. The citizenship of Warren County is earnestly urged to attend the entire session of the Chautauqua and to take an active part in the discussions.

NO CHARGES WILL BE MADE FOR ADMISSION

THE CITIZENSHIP OF WARREN COUNTY IS URGED TO ATTEND

The Chautauqua will be a school of instruction and inspiration. It is in the interest of a greater Warren County. The work will be of a non-political and non-sectarian nature. There will be no public dinners, but individuals and families are urged to take their lunches and dinners with them to the tent in order to take advantage of the entire program. Persons desiring to do so will have an opportunity to erect suitable tents and camp on the grounds during the four days.

An Auditorium Tent will be Used for the Different Meetings

Great Programs will be Rendered in the Morning, Afternoon and Evening of Each Day

The Morning Program Begins at 9:30; Afternoon Programs at 2:00; Evening Programs at 7:30

DEMONSTRATION WORK

WILL BE DONE EACH DAY FROM ONE TO TWO O'CLOCK

PLEASE POST

The above is a copy of a poster which was printed in two colors and mailed to every property holder in Warren County, ten days prior to the opening of the Chautauqua. The original poster was 15x22 inches.

FIVE ONE-DAY CHAUTAUQUAS!

Arrangements have been made to hold five one-day Chautauquas in different sections of Warren County. The central thought for discussion at each Chautauqua will be Education, Agriculture and Good Roads.

THE FIRST CHAUTAUQUA will be held at Pleasant Hill Church, located on Scottville Pike, Tuesday, October 28.

THE SECOND CHAUTAUQUA will be held at Three Forks Church, located on Porter Pike, Wednesday, October 29.

THE THIRD CHAUTAUQUA will be held at Riverside Church, six miles west of Richardsville, Thursday, October 30.

THE FOURTH CHAUTAUQUA will be held at Friendship Church, near Alvaton, on the Greenwood Pike, Friday, October 31.

THE FIFTH CHAUTAUQUA will be held at Woodburn, Saturday, November 1.

The Chautauqua at Woodburn will be held in conjunction with the Teachers' Association, which convenes in Woodburn on that date. The two organizations will work together and offer a day of instruction and inspiration.

A Program Will Be Rendered in Morning, Afternoon and Evening

Morning Program Will Begin at 10 O'Clock Sharp—Afternoon Program at 1:30—Evening Program at 7:00

A number of noted men from other sections of the country and from other states will participate in the program. Stereopticon lectures will be given. Expert speakers from a distance and from Warren County will discuss Agriculture, Good Roads, Education, and other vital items. No one can afford to miss a single program which will be offered.

The buildings where the Chautauqua will be held will be well lighted and comfortable.

NO PUBLIC DINNERS will be served, but each individual and family is earnestly requested to bring dinner with them and spend the entire day at the Chautauqua, thereby getting the benefit of every item of the valuable program which will be rendered.

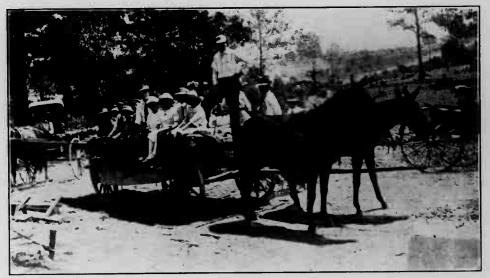
The Chautauqua will be a one-day school, composed of boys and girls and men and women.

The citizenship is urged to attend. The public schools of the county are urged to to attend in a body some one of the Chautauquas. Each school will be recognized and given ten minutes' time on the program. Talks from the teachers in charge, and quotations and talks by the children will be gratefully appreciated. Each school is urged to prepare a program not to exceed ten minutes.

The above is a copy of a poster which was printed in two colors and mailed to every property holder in Warren County ten days prior to the opening of the first Chautauqua. The original poster was 15 by 22 inches.

Section of immense crowd at the noon hour enjoying the hospitality of the City of Bowling Green at the Greater Warren County Convention. Citizens with aprons on served as waiters.

Equipment and Other Things.—A cool, shady, level place should be selected for the location of the tent, which should be of heavy water-proof material made on the push-pole plan and should be about 30 by 60 feet with a seven-foot detachable curtain. It is optional with the management where to place the platform. It will be found, however, that by placing the platform at the end, the seats can be arranged so as to have a narrow aisle on either side and a wide aisle in the center, which arrangement gives the advantage of stretching wires on three center poles for use in hanging pictures, exhibits, etc., which are thus always in view of the audience without obstructing the view of the platform. A satisfacory seating arrangement may be had by having 2 by 8 flooring in lengths suitable to the aisles and width of the tent, placed on horses of the same material 18 inches high with legs 2 by 4 of oak. The platform to be sufficiently strong for chairman, speakers, piano, and of equipment, should be about 10 by 12 feet, supported by three horses of somewhat heavier material with 2 by 8 flooring. At either end of the platform, there should be placed two uprights upon which may be stretched a stereopticon curtain arranged with pulleys at



School children on their way to the Chautauqua. The schools were occasionally dismissed and the children were given an opportunity to get the spirit of the movement.

the top of the uprights and made secure along the bottom of the platform. This arrangement enables the curtain to be raised and lowered in a few seconds of time. Three hundred feet of ship lap and 100 feet of one by two pine strips will serve as excellent material to make tables, shelves, bulletin boards, etc., for demonstration or exhibits. It will be found advisable to have at least 100 folding chairs on hand to be used for special committee meetings and at lunch time. Five or six ordinary gravity feed gasoline torches will be sufficient for lighting the interior of the tent while 10 or 12 should be used on the outside. Drinking water may be supplied from the well of some nearby citizen and is best hauled two barrels at a time, twice a day. The Chautauqua grounds, however, may be located near enough to a water supply to make it unnecessary to haul it. The water supply should be tested before using it. Ice packed in bags may be brought from the railroad station by the automobiles which transport the passengers with no additional cost for its transportation. Faucets are attached to the barrels and duck covers stretched over the tops before

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leaving the place of supply to keep out dust. Sanitary paper cups should be used or individuals furnish their own cups. Transportation by automobile is best since the Chautauqua sites are usually ten to twelve miles from the railroad. Where the program is made up of local talent, those taking part frequently have their own machines, and, in many cases, see to the accommodation of the outside talent. In fact, there is always sufficient interest manifested in the Chautauqua work to prompt the local citizens to see that persons from a distance, who are on the program, have transportation to the Chautauqua grounds; but in all cases, the nature of the movement will make special arrangements and prices easy. Frequently a price of fifty cents each, per trip, may be made for a distance of twelve to fourteen miles. The program, as far as possible, should be arranged in such a way as to make the automobiles making the trips carry a full load going and coming. A small tent of about twelve by sixteen feet, equipped with a coal oil stove, dishes and cooking utensils, and eight or ten folding cots, will provide ample arrangements for any persons who may be on the program two days in succession to stay over night on the grounds. This will bring them in closer contact with the citizens of the community, and will eliminate transportation. It will be found advisable to have several individuals on the grounds all of the time. By all means, arrangements should be made with the local telephone companies to have a telephone on the ground, so that those in charge may be in communication with local talent and foreign talent at all times. The telephone companies are usually glad to install them without charge. In case the Chautauqua should be held a short distance from the railroad, it may be advisable to have the talent come to the nearest station and be transported in an automobile which may be kept on the grounds. This may be done at a nominal price, reducing the cost of transportation considerably. In case of excessive dust about the Chautauqua grounds, the county road sprinkler may be used to a great advantage if it can be had conveniently, and this can be accomplished without any expense to the Chautauqua. Two loads of water will still a great amount of dust. Horses should not be hitched within fifty yards of the tent on account of the flies, and automobiles should be placed some distance away as the starting of machines may interrupt the program. A lunch stand, properly conducted, if not too close to the grounds, is not objectionable. There are always persons in every community, who seek this privilege without any cost to the Chautauqua movement. Two or three boxes about three feet square with a placard suggesting, "Throw trash here," add very materially to the cleanliness and sanitation of the place.

The One-Day Chautauquas.—Five one-day Chautauquas were held in Warren County following the four four-day Chautauquas. These one-day meetings were held in churches and school houses in sections of the county located furtherest from the territory where the Chautauquas had been held. Throngs of people attended these meetings. The buildings frequently were not large enough to accommodate the crowds. It was originally the plan of the management to have fifteen of these one-day meetings in different sections of the county, but this could not be done on account of lack of time. This will be done, however, in the future. Many requests have already been made for the one-day Chautauquas. These meetings are usually held on Friday or Saturday. The program was rendered in the forenoon, the afternoon, and the evening. Individuals and families brought their lunches and dinners with them and spent the day at the meeting.

Attendance.—The four-day Chautauquas opened on Sunday morning with from 350 to 400 people present and closed on Wednesday evening with from 1,000 to 1,500 present. The interest and the crowds grew daily until the close of the meeting.

The Dinner Hour.—One of the main purposes of the Chautauqua was to arouse community interest, quicken social instincts, and foster good fellowship. The dinner hour proved a successful factor in this phase of development. Individual and family dinners were frequently spread together, and great groups of people gathered around one table in the spirit of good fellowship and partook of the delicious repast furnished. As all stood around the festive board discussing the valuable hints of the morning program, deducing facts of general interest, and making applications to the special problems of the community, it was made manifest that our problem is our neighbor's problem, and that we are one people, making for the general good.

The Human Touch.—When man is made to feel the human touch, his response is genuine. Farmers, who through years of habit had neglected to cultivate their neighbors, were heard to say that one of the greatest benefits derived from the Chautauqua, was the personal contact with their home people. At each meeting were large groups of eager men and women, who pledged themselves to dedicate their time and efforts to the work of building up a greater community, and 'ere the last camp fire of the Chautauqua was extinguished, plans were being formulated to better conditions.

The Greater Warren County Convention.—The series of four Rural Chautauquas of four days each, followed by a similar series of five one-day Chautauquas would have been, though effective, incomplete, without some gathering to unify the work done in the different sections of the county to crystallize, to some extent, the ideas taught and the policy developed at the Chautauquas. With this in view, a Greater Warren County Convention was held in Bowling Green, the county seat. It occurred in the Fall and for a week or ten days previous to this great gathering of the people, committees of citizens of the town were busy preparing physical and intellectual entertainments for the thousands who were to meet in one mass convention in a spirit of a Greater Warren County, and for the betterment of social and industrial conditions in the county as a whole. It is rare, if it has ever occurred before in the history of our country that a city of 12,000 population has gotten together for the entertainment of some four or six thousand citizens of the rural community round about; yet sufficient funds were raised with practically no effort, by public subscription of mer-

Experts demonstrating the best method of canning blackberries.

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Attendance. The four-day Chautauquas opened on Sunday morning with from 250 to 300 people present and closed on Wednesday evening with from 1,000 to 1,500 present. The interest and the crowds grew daily until the close of the meeting.

The Dinner Hour.—One of the main purposes of the Chautauqua was to arouse community interest, quicken social instincts, and foster good fellowship. The dinner hour proved a successful factor in this phase of development. Individual and family dinners were frequently spread together, and great groups of people gathered around one table in the spirit of good fellowship and partook of the delicious repast furnished. As all stood around the festive board discussing the valuable hints of the morning program, declaring facts of general interest, and making applications to the special problems of the community, it was made manifest that our problem is our neighbor's problem, and that we are one people, making for the general good.

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Experts demonstrating the best method of canning blackberries.

chants and individuals of the town, to provide dinner for all of the people, from both town and county, and for other things for the convenience and personal comfort of all. The crowd gathered on Normal Heights early in the morning and remained during the entire day and hundreds through the evening session. Bowling Green was the host for all of the rural community and returned some of the hospitality received at the hands of the farmers at the Chautauqua meetings. The community spirit was crystallized into a program of action for making Warren County one of the best places on earth to live. The spirit of good fellowship and unity prevailed everywhere. Merchants, farmers, ministers, teachers, tradesmen, professional men, children, old people, rich and poor, all mingled together in one great spirit of universal democracy. The merchants, professional men and workers in other occupations served the dinner and acted as a committee to make everybody have a good time. Passing through the groups, of which the great crowds were composed, one could hear discussed all topics of civic, religious, industrial and social interest, as applied, not only to the nation and State at large, but especially to Warren County and Warren County's interest. At noon when the crowd gathered around the table, at which was served bountifully many of the good things, in which the land is so fruitful, nothing but the most beautiful spirit prevailed. In the forenoon and the afternoon and the evening, the crowd gathered in the great auditorium and were addressed by some of the greatest speakers of the nation, and by leading men of the city and county. Two hours of the program of the mass meeting was devoted to round table discussions and at the time of closing this discussion many were seeking recognition with a view of saying something or offering a suggestion that would improve the life of the county.

At the close of this meeting that developed the unification of the different sections of the county and a closer bond between the city of Bowling Green and the county of Warren, the following ringing platform to be carried out in the future was adopted in the convention with enthusiasm and in the general spirit of good fellowship without a dissenting voice.

A Declaration of Principles

This Convention, composed of thousands of representative citizens of Warren County, assembled this day in her capital city, is the culmination of a series of rural gatherings recently held by the farmers in various sections of this county; it is intended to be for the county as a whole, what the local gatherings were to the respective communities; and it is desired to most earnestly applaud the work that has been done in the past, and, looking to the future with broad view and clear vision, to build in justice, in wisdom, and in genuine progressiveness, a truly Greater Warren County.

Inspired by these considerations, we deem it not inappropriate to declare to the world the following declaration of principles and suggestions of policy, which, it is hoped, may be acceptable to, and adopted by, the great body of our people irrespective of residence, creed, or party.

I.

Moral rectitude and religious conviction are the foundations upon which rest the lasting happiness and true prosperity of all the people. We believe in, and will give support to, every agency that has for its aim the development of the religious and moral life of the people,—having a special concern for those isolated communities where the need is greatest.

II.

We do not minimize material development and a proper utilization of the means which God in His wisdom has placed at our disposal and for our use; but, we believe that far more than the mere acquisition of wealth we need vision, moral and intellectual stimulation and direction.

The development of our county and our State depends primarily upon the citizen as a unit. No country, as a whole, can rise higher than the individuals who compose its citizenship. It therefore follows inevitably, that we will have a Greater Warren County, and a greater Kentucky, when the units which compose the mass catch the true vision, and become inspired with high ideals, noble purposes, moral courage, intellectual rectitude, and the spirit of a generous rivalry in the contest of life,—coupled with an abiding faith in the brotherhood of man.

A Greater Warren County will be an accomplished fact, when each of us, who compose its citizenship, gives to the county a busy, honorable and useful life in whatsoever vocation we are engaged,—whether that be the building of a home, following the plow, occupying the pulpit, teaching a school, conducting business enterprises, expounding the law, practicing medicine, or any other honorable field of activity.

The same horizon girths us all alike and, it is the duty of all alike, from the peasant in the field, to the philosopher in his study, to lift up his eyes, catch the vision and gaze as far as his sight can reach.

We hold that the foregoing truths are fundamental. But, to be more practical and specific, we venture to recommend that every citizen of Warren County, to the limit of his ability, place books in his home and in the hands of his children; that every citizen of Warren County who does not do so now, subscribe for one or more of his county papers, a leading magazine, and agricultural, educational, or religious publication, one of the great Kentucky dailies or weeklies, and such other publications as he can afford,—to the end that he may keep abreast with the movements of the world, and know the vital living questions which the world is daily discussing and endeavoring to solve.

The man who does not read, because he does not have time to read, must learn that the reason he does not have time to read, is because he does not read. It will cost but a trifle for every man to procure such literature. But it will pay a thousand fold upon the investment.

As the maintenance of our institutions depend, in large measure, upon civic righteousness, and upon an untempted and unbought expression of the popular will at the polls, we declare it to be the solemn and imperative duty of all good citizens, irrespective of party, color, or creed to preserve untainted the absolute integrity of the ballot; and we invoke the unselfish patriotism of the people to set its face unflinchingly against the vicious practice of buying and selling the elective franchise and raise its voice, in no uncertain tone, against a vitiated public sentiment which condones this crime against our country, its institutions, and its laws.

In the effort to solve, and solve correctly, the problems of life which confront us, we declare in favor of the widest and fullest discussion. We believe in the efficiency of just criticism. But we cannot look with favor upon the attitude of any man, whose purpose in life is to tear down rather than to build up,—who obstructs, rather than helps,—who criticises most severely but offers no remedy for the evil he condemns,—and who is dissatisfied with every effort made by others to uplift his fellows, but gives no suggestion and lends no aid to those whose efforts he condemns.

III.

The Schools.—It is, of course, axiomatic, that the child of to-day who is in the schools is the citizen of to-morrow who rules the country. The school is a fundamental necessity. By it, very largely, must a full-grown citizenship be obtained. The money spent upon the schools is an investment, rather than a tax. Every child in the land is entitled, of right, to an opportunity to prepare for his lifework. And to the end that this work be accomplished, we favor:

1. Modern schoolhouses, modern equipment, intelligent sanitation.

2. Vitalized courses of study which offer instruction not only in the rudiments, but, wherever practicable, in home-making, agriculture, manual training, farm mechanics, conservation of soil and energy, and such other things along these lines as will make the school the center of community life. In short, in the school there should be taught,—not the head only, but the hand and the heart as well; not the history of the past only, but the living present and the inevitable futures as well. There should be taught,—not scientifically, not elaborately, perhaps, but fundamentally—there should be taught the simple laws of sanitation and hygiene, the simple fact that half of all who die, die of diseases springing from pure ignorance of the laws of health which lie right upon the surface. And there should be taught the dignity of labor and the glory of independence. And we think the appeal should be made to the young manhood and womanhood of the country to study nature in her own haunts, to know the tree of the forest, the flower of the field, the bird and his song, and to impress them with the desire to stay upon the farm and convert the home there into a sacred place, and not to be tempted away from the old roof-tree and fireside, by the false glitter and glare of city life, with its snares, temptations and miseries.

3. Trained teachers in every school, possessed of character, personality, scholarship and a vision broad enough and far-reaching enough to understand what real education means.

4. Consolidated schools wheresoever practicable, as the most efficient means of creating and maintaining a school such as is alluded to above, and of employing teachers whose broad vision can see and understand, the real problems that rest upon their consciences to solve.

IV.

Good Roads.—Good roads like good schools are fundamental necessities for economic efficiency and social welfare. They stimulate unity and activity and religious, educational and industrial progress. They enhance the value of farm lands; they facilitate transportation and add to the wealth of both producer and consumer. We therefore declare that we favor all proper efforts that may be made to build and maintain good roads in every part of the county.

V.

We call attention of our own people and of the world to the fact that within the confines of this county are inexhaustible quantities of as fine building stone as can be found anywhere, awaiting development. We unhesitatingly advise the use of this stone by all who can do so, and will lend what aid we can toward the expansion of this most important industry.

VI.

There is in Warren County a large area especially adapted to the raising of fruits,—notwithstanding which fact, however, not enough is raised to supply the local demand. We recommend that every farmer whose soil is adapted thereto, to

plant as many fruit trees as he can keep properly sprayed, and that in certain localities orchards be planted for commercial purposes, believing that this investment would prove a paying one.

A few years ago not a strawberry was shipped from this county. Now more than $100,000 worth are annually sent to foreign markets; which is a practical demonstration of what intelligent culture and real co-operation has done, can do, and will do in the future.

VII.

Warren County is essentially an agricultural country. Its prosperity will always be measured by the success and prosperity of the farmer who tills the soil. He is the county's wealth producer. His ability to produce depends primarily upon two things,—first, the productivity of the soil, and second, upon the methods of its cultivation.

There are tens of thousands of acres of land in the United States whose fertility has been exhausted, and they have become abandoned lands. Why is this so? Because their owners did not preserve the soil.

There are lands in Europe that have been cultivated for a thousand years, and they are as good to-day as they were ten centuries ago. Why is this so? Because the owners conserved the soil. To the end that this pitiless waste may cease, we recommend diversified farming,—that every few years leguminous crops be grown, that these crops be plowed under, or cut and fed to stock on the land; that every pound of manure be carefully preserved and used as a fertilizer; that the soil's wants be carefully ascertained by each farmer for himself, and that his soil be given that which it requires, whether it be lime, phosphate or any other ingredient whatsoever.

As the raising and feeding of stock is one of the most important branches of farming (to which this country is especially adapted), we recommend that additional importance be attached to this industry by the great body of the farmer. And to the end that the best results be obtained and the produce of the farm be used to the greatest advantage, we recommend to the consideration of the farming community the importance of building silos,—which will enable him to feed more cattle at less cost than any other system ever devised for the utilization of provender.

VIII.

We are not unmindful of the fact, that in every county such as this there is a diversity in the soil and in the conditions existing in the various localities,—and, as a consequence no inflexible rule can be or should be laid down to apply to all alike. Individual initiative must be invoked to meet individual needs. The matter of practical application of general principles must of necessity vary with varying conditions.

But there is one thing that applies to all alike, whether they be dwellers in country, town or city, and that is the call to every man to do all that in him lies, for the uplift of his county and the betterment of his people,—whether that be much or little.

In this call for united effort, and cordial and sympathetic co-operation, sight must never be lost of the fact that the hopes and the fears and the future destiny,—whether for weal or woe, of the city of Bowling Green and the county of Warren are indissolubly linked and bound together. The prosperity of the one means the prosperity of the other. If disaster and evil befalls the one, it equally affects the other. It is impossible to have a prosperous county,—rich in material things, rich in moral wealth and an educated hand and brain and heart, without the city's sharing in that prosperity. Likewise it is impossible to have a growing, prosperous city, filled with a splendidly equipped citizenship, without the county sharing in that prosperity. The city and the county are married, and no power or authority on this earth can ever issue a decree of divorce which can break the bond that binds them together.

And so it is, and this Convention so declares its conviction to be that all things, along the line of material development, all things along the line of moral uplift, religious awakening, and educational expansion, are possible of achievement at the hands of an enthusiastic and united citizenship.

If every man and woman in Warren County will determine to climb as high as their strength will carry them up toward the mountain top, and will catch the vision of a Greater Warren County which lies beyond,—filled with happy homes around which the flowers bloom and encircling which a waving meadow land and fields yielding an abundant harvest responsive to the touch of intelligent husbandry; intersected with well-kept highways, leading from neighbor to neighbor, and from all to God's sanctuaries, dotted with schoolhouses, crowded with ambitious pupils following the lead of consecrated teachers. If every man and woman in Warren County will earnestly and honestly endeavor to do their utmost,—whether that be much or little, toward the county's thorough regeneration, and toward spiritualizing endeavor, and the conservation as well as the creation of wealth; if every man and woman in Warren County will catch the true spirit of co-operation, fellowship and a kindly interest in and love for one another, then, in very truth, will the dream of a Greater Warren County be fully realized; and the other counties of this state will see the heights on which we stand, and will gladly take their places by our side,—and thus, from greater counties will come in glory and in pride the greater Commonwealth.

In this way, and in this way alone, can these things ever be accomplished.

And this declaration is closed with thanks to all those who are assembled here to-day, with thanks for the spirit of goodwill, of fellowship, of neighborly kindliness and love which has made this assemblage a possibility; and with greeting back to the splendid manhood and womanhood in the country which made so successful the rural gatherings which has culminated in this Convention.

But we bid them remember that the work has just begun,—that to achieve the highest results much of patient labor and of unselfish and patriotic sacrifice will be required at their hands. But we beg them, however, also to remember that no labor they may undergo, no sacrifice they may make, will fail to be rewarded an hundred fold by the success that will crown them at the end.

C. U. McElroy,
William Snell,
S. H. Elrod,
W. D. Neal,
J. H. Stone,
Committee.

THE GREATER
Warren County Convention

WILL BE HELD ON NORMAL HEIGHTS
BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1913

This Convention is held in the interest of a Greater Warren County. The citizenship of the county is earnestly and cordially requested to assemble in Bowling Green in the spirit of good fellowship and to exchange experiences, compare ideas in order that the people of the county may become better acquainted, and in order that the citizenship of the county and city may get together and grow in sympathy, efficiency and in unity of effort and purpose.

The citizens of Bowling Green, in mass meeting assembled, unanimously resolved to invite the people of rural Warren County to be their guests on this great day, and to extend a cordial and earnest invitation to every boy and girl, man and woman in Warren County to be present. An old-fashioned barbecue, where meats will be roasted and burgoo served in Kentucky style, will be one of the interesting features of the day. The people are urged to accept this invitation and to partake fully of all the good things that will be offered without cost to them by the citizens of Bowling Green.

A great program of Music and Instruction will be offered. Men of National reputation will speak. Senator Robt. M. LaFollette, of Wisconsin; Hon. J. B. McFerran, of Louisville; J. L. McBrien, of Washington; Bradford Knapp, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C., and many of the most noted men of Kentucky will be present and participate in the program. A declaration of principles and aims, outlining a program of action that will become, in a sense, a platform for the moral, intellectual and industrial development of Greater Warren County, will be submitted.

Warren County is a land of optimism and opportunity, and the people will, on this occasion, express their purpose to make it the best place in all this land in which to live.

A special program has been arranged for the children. It will be a program of entertainment and instruction. LeRoy, the noted cartoonist, will draw pictures for them, and special music will be rendered. The children will have a great day and all should attend. It is earnestly hoped that the schools of the county will adjourn and attend the convention in a body.

The great buildings on Normal Heights will be open and warm in order that all persons, including the children, may be perfectly comfortable, even if the weather should not be agreeable. No one need hesitate to attend on account of bad weather, as the children and all others will be carefully looked after.

THE CONVENTION WILL BE CALLED TOGETHER AT 9:30 A. M.
THE BARBECUE WILL BE SERVED FROM 12:00 TO 1:30
THE AFTERNOON PROGRAM WILL BEGIN AT 1:30
THE NIGHT PROGRAM WILL BEGIN AT 7:30

The People are Urged to Come and Remain the Entire Day and, if Possible, to Stay Over and Hear the Great Program which will be Rendered at Night. No One Can Afford to Miss the Night Program.

The above is a copy of a poster which was printed in two colors and sent to every property holder in Warren County, ten days prior to the opening of the Greater Warren County Convention. The original poster was 15x20 inches.

Business Houses Closed.—The Mayor of Bowling Green issued a proclamation requesting the business places of the city of Bowling Green to close on the occasion of the Greater Warren County Convention. This request was observed by practically every business interest in the city. The Mayor issued the following proclamation:

> "*Whereas*, The citizenship of Bowling Green will hold a Greater Warren County Convention on Normal Heights on Wednesday, November 12, 1913, and have invited all good citizens of Warren County to be their guests at said Convention, the merchants and business men of the city are urgently requested to close their places of business between the hours of 11 a. m., and 1:30 p. m., and help to entertain our rural friends and make them feel at home in the city.
>
> GILES E. TOWNSEND, Mayor.

Neglected Reform.—The Chautauqua movement is founded upon the fundamental principles of permanent development. It is not a spasmodic effort to improve life that has only a temporary influence. At each Chautauqua the County Convention, which is an organic part of the Chautauqua movement, was agreed upon as a suitable place to crystallize all of the progressive ideas and policies presented and resolutions passed at the different Chautauquas into a program of action. The platform adopted by this County Convention and published above, is being put into operation and interpreted into life, and the movement will not be a permanent success until this is done. The work which has been begun in Warren County will be continued by the communities themselves until the purposes of the Chautauqua have been accomplished. The responsibility of doing this work must necessarily fall heavily upon the community itself. Most of it must be done from within rather than from without. For a community to begin a work of this kind and then cease all efforts, would be like the conduct of a physician called to see a sick man who, after diagnosing the case and offering one treatment goes away to return after a year to see how the patient is getting along. Too much of our work to improve life is superficial and spasmodic. While the work of stimulating a community must be largely from within, it does not follow that outside influences cannot be employed to an advantage. There is already growing up in the different neighborhoods of Warren County a community spirit, an atmosphere of progress, a contagion of personality that is becoming a leadership that will accomplish the purposes of the Chautauqua movement. The people of the different communities have already gotten together and are asking for one-day and four-day Chautauquas and for lecturers and other things that will assist them in working out their problems. Arrangements are now being made to hold other series of Chautauquas during the approaching summer.

Results Obtained.—The benefits and results derived from the Chautauquas held in Warren County last summer have been characterized as intensely practical and far-reaching. Almost every person who attended these meetings caught a larger vision of life and went away with a clearer conception of his duty in playing well his part in the rural uplift movement and with definite ideas as to how he might assist in the work.

The practical results of the movement are evident to the eye of the visitor in all parts of the county. The chief purposes of the movement were, the improvement of the rural home, the installation of better methods of farming and the general spiritual uplift of the people. Evidence of the success of the first of these purposes is seen in the many windmills, gasoline engines, and water, heating and lighting plants installed in many homes in the county. As evidence of success in achieving the second of these purposes, one has but to notice the many silos that are erected and are being erected all over the county and the

tendency already evident to adopt the various ideas advanced as to better methods in farming, stock raising, horticulture, etc. The spiritual uplift of the people evident already on every hand can be estimated only with the passing years.

One great movement for rural uplift has taken definite form among the people of the county. An effort is being made to consolidate the rural schools wherever practicable. Within the next twelve or eighteen months two, or perhaps three splendid consolidated schools are likely to be established in the county and others are sure to follow as fast as the conditions make such a movement possible. An election for the purpose of issuing $300,000 in bonds to build a modern system of pikes throughout the county, will be held May 25th, and a vigorous campaign is now being carried on by the good road advocates in the interest of the cause.

In all of the communities where the Chautauquas were held there have been formed Farmers' Clubs, the purpose of which is to put into effect the many ideas of co-operative endeavor that they have received, and to carry on the study of rural problems. In one community the club has a membership of nearly a hundred farmers, who are meeting regularly once a month. These clubs are taking up the proposition of liming their soils, with the idea of growing better clover and peas and building their soils, and they have already bought quantities of lime on the co-operative plan. The question of fertilizers has also been given special attention and the farmers are learning to buy fertilizers for the plant food rather than by the brand.

Everywhere in the county a new ideal seems to prompt rural activity. Farmers are studying the needs of their soils and are buying such fertilizers as they think their soils require. They are beginning to try alfalfa and are practicing better methods of getting stands of clover. They are plowing deeper, adopting crop rotation, and better cultivation. They are beginning to build a large number of silos, feeding more stock, and beginning to learn the value of manure and an intelligent system of applying it.

Unquestionably the Chautauquas will add a large amount of wealth to the county in the future in the increased productivity of the soil. Since it is a well-known fact that pov-

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The State-Wide Organization.—The State Department of Education, The State University including its Experimental Station, the Eastern and Western Normal Schools, the State Department of Good Roads, the National and State Departments of Agriculture, the State Board of Health, the Louisville Commercial Club, the Department of Rural School Inspection, the Department of High School Inspection, and other institutions and organizations, have formed a co-operative association to do extension work through a series of Chautauquas, which will be conducted in different counties of Kentucky during the approaching Summer.

Arrangements have been made by which the employment of expert talent can be furnished without any expense to the county. All of the parties, constituting members of this association, have agreed to assist in making the Chautauqua movement a success by furnishing without cost speakers and to do such demonstration work as may be needed from time to time. This movement is not only a good thing for the counties where the Chautauquas will be held, but it offers the institutions and organizations, that have entered this co-operative effort, an opportunity to reach a large number of people with much less expense than if it were an individual effort. The heads of all of these institutions and departments make one general state-wide committee with the power to take official action in all matters pertaining to the scope and work of the organization. The General Committee is as follows: H. H. Cherry, J. B. McFerran, James Speed, J. G. Crabbe, H. S. Barker, Barksdale Hamlett, Fred Mutchler, R. C. Terrell, J. H. Kastle, J. W. Newman, T. J. Coates, McHenry Rhoads, F. C. Button, A. T. McCormack.

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Testing milk with a Babcock Tester.

Cherry, chairman. Persons desiring further information can secure the same by addressing James Speed, Care Courier Journal, Louisville, Kentucky.

Expense.—Under the new organization, it is estimated that if the communities where the Chautauquas are to be held will provide for the transportation of the speakers from the nearest railroad station to the Chautauqua grounds, a four days' Chautauqua can be held for about $125. This expense may be reduced a little, provided the communities contribute voluntary services in putting up the tent, in arranging the seats, and in working out other items connected with the Chautauqua movement. Many rural communities have already written for information, and are making their arrangements to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the Chautauqua organization. This arrangement makes it possible for almost any community to have a Chautauqua.

The Madison County Chautauquas.—Three Chautauquas were held in Madison County following those held in Warren, and each one was an eminent success. Dr. J. G. Crabbe, President of the Eastern Kentucky State Normal School, had charge of this work. Large crowds attended; a high interest was manifested; and great results were accomplished. Madison County will hold another series of Chautauquas during the approaching Summer.

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There was no other one factor more valuable to the work than the activity of the local committees in the different rural communities where meetings were held. These commit-

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The citizenship of Bowling Green was much interested in the work of the Chautauquas, and did active work in making them a success. Hundreds attended the different meetings held in the country and gave material and moral support.

The press of the country manifested a deep interest in the work, and asked for complete and extensive reports. The work that was done was published not only in the home papers and in the great dailies of the State, but in many of the leading magazines. The Louisville Courier-Journal sent a reporter from Louisville to report two sessions of the Chautauquas. The three papers published in Bowling Green not only gave publicity to the movement, prior to the opening of the Chautauquas, but made splendid reports of the work. The interest that was taken by the press was very greatly appreciated by the citizens everywhere, and much good was accomplished in this way.

Banners

We give below cuts of a number of the banners used upon the occasion of the Greater Warren County Convention.

GOOD CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND ROADS ARE FUNDAMENTAL NECESSITIES TO EGONOMIC AND SOCIAL EFFICIENCY

THE WAY TO MAKE A GREATER KENTUCKY
Is To Make a Greater Individual Life, Greater Community and a
GREATER WARREN COUNTY

PULL TOGETHER FOR A GREATER WARREN COUNTY

WARREN COUNTY IS A LAND OF OPTIMISM AND OPPORTUNITY. UNFIT FOR DEAD MEN AND KNOCKERS & SUITABLE FOR LIVE MEN & BOOSTERS.

GET A VISION OF GREATER WARREN COUNTY

VANQUISH THE IDLER WITH PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

REFORM BEGINS IN THE HOUSES OCCUPIED BY OUR OWN SOULS. SPIRITUAL & MATERIAL WARREN COUNTY WILL MOUNT HIGH THROUGH SELF-REGENERATION

The Citizen Who Does Not Read Because "He Does Not Have The Time To Read" Must Learn That The Reason That He Does Not Have Time To Read Is Because He Does Not Read.

TURN THE HUMAN GUN ON THE KNOCKER
AND FIRE PROGRESSIVE IDEAS AT HIM

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FROM THE PRESS

A New Wrinkle For Rural Uplift

[Extracts from an article in Collier's Weekly by Ewing Galloway.]

The newest thing in trail blazing for the new movement toward better methods in farming, was done in Warren County, Kentucky. Dr. H. H. Cherry, President of the State Normal School, at Bowling Green, the county seat, conceived a plan for holding four four-days' Farmers' Chautauquas at points within easy reach of large numbers of country people. He believed that if Chautauquas for the entertainment and edification of the general public could be held in towns and cities, the plan could be used successfully as a means of bringing farmers and farmers' wives and children together in large numbers to listen to experts on rural betterment and to discuss with one another the problems most vital to their welfare.

The Chautauquas were begun on Sunday mornings. Prominent ministers from Louisville and Lexington, the principal cities of the State, did the preaching and the local preachers were present at the meetings and engaged in round table discussions of the problems of the country as a force for the general rural betterment.

None of the meetings were held within eleven miles of Bowling Green. The idea was that it was far better to give the Chautauquas a genuine rural atmosphere. It was a case of going all the way to the farmer with the scientific instruction he was supposed to need. The attendance exceeded all expectation.

The women and children were almost as deeply interested as the men. Women, young and old, listened to the questions on household problems and watched closely all of the demonstrations in Domestic Science. The instruction was elementary, but it was just what most of the women wanted. Special talks were given to the boys and girls. Since the Chautauquas were held, the farmers are having neighborhood meetings to discuss such subjects as soil fertilization, rotation of crops, co-operative buying of farm and household supplies and the consolidation of schools.

A Practical Movement

[Editorial from The Courier-Journal.]

Three Farmers' Chautauqua meetings have been held in Warren County this year, and a further meeting is to be held about the middle of September. Following this there will be a Greater Warren County Convention in Bowling Green some time in October or November.

At the Bowling Green Convention an effort will be made to lay out a constructive program of rural betterment. The various ideas and plans which have been advanced at the Chautauqua meetings will be taken up for consideration. The wheat will be separated from the chaff and there will be future concert of action along lines that are practical and feasible.

Warren County has taken the lead in this promising movement. There is reason to believe that it will be productive of much good, not only in that particular locality, but all over the State, since it has created wide-spread interest. It is manifestly meritorious,

since it represents a most effectual medium through which public attention may be directed to local shortcomings and to ways and means of general improvement. Disease cannot be treated without a diagnosis, and undesirable conditions cannot be materially improved unless there is a complete understanding of the basic trouble.

An Excellent Platform

[Editorial from The Courier-Journal.]

The Greater Warren County Convention, held at Bowling Green on Wednesday, voiced its purposes and its hopes in a series of resolutions which embody some excellent recommendations and suggestions for rural and general uplift.

Discussing school needs the convention puts itself on record in favor of modern school houses, modern equipment and intelligent sanitation; vitalized courses of study, trained teachers in every school and consolidated schools wherever practicable.

Good roads are declared to be "fundamental necessities for economic efficiency and social welfare."

"Warren County is essentially an agricultural county" and "its prosperity will always be measured by the success and prosperity of the farmer who tills the soil." Among the suggestions along this line are: Soil conservation, diversification of crops, expansion of the fruit-growing industry, the building of silos and the larger production of livestock.

Attention is called to the county's resources in building stone and the importance of doing all that can be done for the furtherance of this important industry.

The convention declares it to be "the solemn and imperative duty of all good citizens, irrespective of party, color or creed, to preserve untainted the absolute integrity of the ballot."

Support is pledged to "every agency that has for its aim the development of the moral and religious life of the people—having a special concern for those isolated communities where the need is greatest."

The recommendation is made that every citizen of the county place books in his home and in the hands of his children; that every citizen who does not already do so, subscribe for one or more of his county papers, a leading magazine, an agricultural, educational or religious publication, one of the great Kentucky dailies or weeklies, and such other publications as he can afford—"to the end that he may keep abreast with the movements of the world, and know the vital living questions which the world is daily discussing and endeavoring to solve."

The development of the county and State, the convention says, depends primarily upon the citizen as a unit, and it proceeds to add:

"No country, as a whole, can rise higher than the individuals who compose its citizenship. It therefore follows inevitably that we will have a Greater Warren County and a greater Kentucky, when the units which compose the mass catch the true vision, and become inspired with high ideals, noble purposes, moral courage, intellectual rectitude, and the spirit of generous rivalry in the contest of life—coupled with an abiding faith in the brotherhood of man."

All these things, the convention believes, are possible of achievement through the efforts of "an enthusiastic and enlightened citizenship." The declaration is true and the platform of the Greater Warren County Convention is worth studying in any county or community where there is honest desire for improvement and increased prosperity.

In counsel there is wisdom, and the people of Warren County have been getting together to take stock of the situation and to exchange views as to what is best to be done for the upbuilding of the county. In their Chautauquas they are familiarizing themselves with common and special needs, and in their convention they will be able to sum up the case and agree upon a course of procedure. The plan is an admirable one and cannot very well be improved upon.

Let's All Do Our Best

[Editorial from Times Journal, Bowling Green, Ky.]

The Greater Warren County Convention will be held tomorrow on Normal Heights. This promises to be a great day in our city, and every public-spirited citizen should turn out and consider himself a committee of one to see that the people from out in the county are made to enjoy the day. It will be a great day when the citizenship of the county shall meet to exchange ideas and enjoy good fellowship around the festal board. Then formulate a plan of progressive action that shall be county-wide in its scope and be made to tell in years to come. Let's all turn out and put our best efforts forward to make Wednesday, November 12th a red letter day in our beloved city.

The Greater Warren County Convention

[Editorial from Messenger, Bowling Green, Ky.]

Growing out of the Farmers' Chautauqua has come the Greater Warren County Convention, which will be held here next Wednesday. It is an invitation to the people of the county to be the guest of the city for the day—a sort of old-fashioned "infare" at the home of the groom. The city and the county were so closely wedded by the county meetings that the Wednesday's meeting was deemed the proper way of showing it. It is not a money making scheme in any wise. A feast of reason and a flow of soul, will be provided in the addresses upon this occasion and to make the guests feel at home, dinner will be served on the campus of Normal Heights. Here we can renew old friendships and make new ones; here we can talk about a Greater Warren County, which would include a greater Bowling Green; here we can exchange views on how to do things better, and how to do more of them. The Warren County Convention was a brilliant idea and it is going to be brilliantly carried out.

The Last Chautauqua

[Editorial from Messenger, Bowling Green, Ky.]

Speaking of the Chautauquas held in Warren County, the meetings have put the county on the map as no other agency could have done. Not only have the State papers commented on the meetings, but the farm journals all over the country have eagerly grasped every article that was written about it. The current issue of Collier's Weekly, has a feature article about the Warren County Farmers' Chautauqua, written by Ewing Galloway, one of their staff men who came out and saw for himself. The Farmers' Chautauqua should not die in its first session. The farmers of Warren County should keep it up themselves, not as a money making enterprise, but as a means of education and the inter-communication of ideas on progressive farming.

The Greater Warren County Convention

[From the Times Journal, Bowling Green, Kentucky].

To-day will go down in the annals of history as the greatest since Warren County became the habitation of the pale face.

Never before had such a stupendous affair as the Greater Warren County Convention been undertaken. Everything was propitious—the day idyllic. It was a great success—a success beyond the fondest anticipations of its promoters, and it has brought forth the fruits of its purpose—a bonding of the people of Warren County into closer relation of friendship.

Who was there? Echo answers, everybody. It was one vast mass of humanity that gathered upon the great campus on Normal Heights. There were county folks and city folks and school children, gathered together in the spirit of good fellowship. To estimate the crowd would be but mere guesswork. Say 5,000; say 10,000, either figure would be a good guess. It was a homogeneous mass of good fellowship gathered together for the making of a Greater Warren County. It was a fitting finale to the numerous Farmers' Chautauquas held in Warren County during the past few months.

The big barbecue was the great social feature of the day; a barbecue given by the people of Bowling Green in recognition of the beginning of a new era of progress and advancement in Warren County. The big event was held on the brow of the hill to the West of the massive new Vanmeter Hall. The table was a hollow square, from the center of which the merchants and business and professional men served the hungry throng with tempting burgoo and barbecued mutton and shoat. Long before the noon hour the downtown section of the city became deserted—as one by one the merchants closed their places of business in response to the call of Mayor Townsend, and proprietors and clerks alike repaired to the site of feasting. The plan of service was splendid and replete. Just below the serving table under glowing embers a dozen or more caldrons of burgoo simmered and was served fiery hot to the hungry guests. In the center of the hollow square formed by the huge table were gathered the serving maids and serving men; some handing out the tempting viands, while others carved upon the many carcases. During the hour and a half of feasting, Topmiller's Band rendered delightful music which lent enchantment to the scene. As the hungry, but jolly throng crowded about the serving table, and others were regaling the inner man, photographers present for the purpose took snap shots of the guests.

The Warren County Convention Adjourned for the Dinner Hour. The Great Auditorium Did Not Hold One-half of the People Who Attended the Convention.

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A VISION OF A GREATER KENTUCKY

I have a vision of a Greater Kentucky,—a land of happy homes where moral, intellectual, religious, social and industrial ideals flourish and flowers bloom; a land dotted with schools taught by consecrated teachers, crowded with our noble boys and girls preparing for spiritual and intellectual enjoyment and for service in the occupation they are to pursue; a land of Christian ideals, with good roads leading from neighbor to neighbor and from everywhere to the church, the school, and the market; a land where every inch of soil is fertilized with constructive thought, with human brains and conscience, yielding an abundant harvest to be transmuted into life; a land of industrial standards made in the image of justice; a land of work, worth and service determining the real value of man; a land where demagoguery, political trickery, and incompetency have been banished and the fundamentals of real progress established; a land where every citizen carries the ballot in his conscience when he enters the voting booth; a land where public opinion enforces the right and leavens life; a land of brothers, fellowship, goodwill, Christian liberty and individuality; a land of lofty ideals, of love, of charity; a land where the spiritual prevails over the material and the intellectual is vitalized with conscience; a land where moral and intellectual initiative is encouraged and individuality is enthroned; a land where honor rules and democracy is crowned.

H. H. CHERRY,

President Western Kentucky State Normal School.

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